

# AUSTRIAN INFORMATION

PUBLISHED BY THE

## AUSTRIAN INFORMATION SERVICE

31 EAST 69th STREET • NEW YORK 21, N.Y. • TELEPHONE: LEHIGH 5-4120

VOL. VII, NO. 8

April 24, 1954

### FOREIGN MINISTER FIGL ON EUROPEAN UNIFICATION.

In a public discussion of Austria's attitude toward efforts in the direction of European unification, Austrian Foreign Minister Leopold Figl stated initially that, despite all difficulties encountered, the economic unification of the European nations has ensured a considerably higher living standard to the people of all the countries participating. Mr. Figl indicated that there was extensive discussion in Austria of the question of European unification and recalled that one of the advocates of the idea of a United Europe is the Austrian Coudenhove-Kalergi.

Dr. Figl emphasized that Austria, for her part, had the greatest interest in living in peace and friendship with all European countries and that nothing was further from her mind than to participate in actions which might damage her foreign policy relations. But efforts to achieve European unification, he pointed out, do not constitute actions directed against any European state.

### SOVIETS DESTROY ALL HOPES FOR EARLY RELEASE OF AUSTRIAN P.O.W.S.

The Soviet Information Service has announced that the Austrian POWs still held in the Soviet Union "must serve their sentences because of the serious war crimes they have committed." Release of these prisoners "did not come under consideration." The Soviet announcement also indicates that only 634 Austrians are left in the Soviet Union.

Austrian Minister of the Interior Oskar Helmer described this Soviet announcement as a blow against every principle of humanity. Declaring that the Soviet Information Service did its country no good service with this announcement, the Minister said that the ninth anniversary of Austria's "liberation" might have been the occasion for the Soviets to make a more gratifying announcement to the Austrian people than the one indicating that the POWs would not be returned in the near future. In view of the large number of Austrians who, nearly a decade after the end of the war, still have loved ones in captivity as POWs or civilian internees far from home and deprived of the most primitive human rights, the Soviet announcement is devoid of any human principles, Helmer asserted.

The Austrian press reacted angrily to the Russian claim that all of the POWs in the Soviet Union are war criminals and asked whether this Communist lie had now become official Russian policy. On the basis of letters and evidence given by repatriated prisoners, it has been possible to establish beyond

(Continued on page 3)

**AUSTRIA CONTRIBUTES TO EUROPEAN INTEGRATION BY 75% LIBERALIZATION OF IMPORT QUOTAS.** The Austrian Cabinet has approved a 75% liberalization in Austria's import quotas and has informed the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) of its decision.

Austrian Minister of Commerce Illig made the following declaration on the subject of this liberalization: "The consistent continuation and execution of the foreign-trade policy imposed on Austria by the liberalization policy is an important contribution of our country to the integration of Europe — a goal which we, as members of what is to some extent a community bound together by fate, must pursue unswervingly, both in the interest of this community and in that of our own native country."

The 75% liberalization of import quotas made it necessary to amend the Austrian tariff law. Austrian customs on certain products had to be adjusted to those of other countries and it was necessary to ensure that the unequal customs burden which previously prevailed should not worsen competitive conditions for the Austrian producer in relation to those of foreign countries. The new customs tariffs are directed primarily against efforts to dump merchandise whose production is subsidized by the exporting country.

At the same time, however, the new customs tariff law provides for a considerable reduction in customs on merchandise which is not produced in Austria or is produced in insufficient quantities, such as automotive vehicles, tractors, cutlery, trailers, certain southern fruits, etc.

These measures were passed by Parliament over the opposition of the Communists.

### NO CELEBRATIONS IN HONOR OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE "LIBERATION."

All official and state "Liberation" ceremonies in Austria on April 13, the anniversary of the entry of the Red Army into the country, were cancelled. Even the customary decoration of public buildings with flags was abolished. The Austrian authorities based their decision to discontinue these ceremonies on the persistent refusal of the Soviets to conclude the Austrian State Treaty.

**AUSTRIA'S UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES DROP 21%.** At the end of March 1954, the number of job seekers in Austria was 241,162, of whom 81,377 were women. Compared with the figure for the end of February, this represents an unemployment drop of 64,004 or 21 percent.

**AUSTRIAN CULTURAL BUDGET WILL BE INCREASED BY 150 MILLION SCHILLINGS.** On the basis of the recent cultural affairs inquiry (see AUSTRIAN INFORMATION, Vol. VII, No. 7 - Ed.), the Finance and Budget Committee of the Austrian Parliament has proposed that Parliament call on the Minister of Finance to make a substantial increase in the cultural affairs budget for 1955.

According to the recommendations of the Committee, the cultural budget should be increased by 150 million schillings, thereby making it possible to increase expenditures for personnel by 25 percent and outlays for the direct support of science and art three to four times.

The Federal Government is also urged to make provision for urgently needed construction of new schools and student homes, to give serious consideration to exempting sums devoted to cultural purposes from taxation and to exclude fees for scientific and literary work from the turnover tax. The Committee proposals also include recommendations for the support of academic personnel and students and for the introduction of health and disability insurance for artists and scientists. The Committee recommends that public agencies allocate appropriate funds from public sources for the artistic decoration of all new buildings. It also invites provincial bodies to give support to worthwhile theater projects as well as to deserving documentary and feature films by means of tax relief and other measures.

With all votes in favor except those of the Communists, Parliament adopted the recommendations of the Finance and Budget Committee in the form of a resolution. Parliament also decreed the following: tax exemption for all donations, bequests and legacies for cultural purposes; support for young scientists by reducing the teaching requirements for university lecturers; sickness and disability insurance for artists and scientists. The remaining recommendations of the Committee were also supported by Parliament.

**AUSTRIA TO NEGOTIATE WITH EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY.** In consideration of the fact that a common steel market of the member nations of the European Coal and Steel Community is scheduled to go into effect on May 1, 1954, the Austrian Cabinet has decided to initiate negotiations with this Community. The establishment of a joint high-grade steel market between France, Germany, Italy and the Benelux countries makes it necessary to reach agreement on the subject of Austrian steel exports to these countries. In addition to completely liberalizing high-quality steel and exempting it from customs duties levied by member nations, the common market provides that the Community members pursue a coordinated customs policy in their relations with non-members.

In 1953, 40.7% of Austria's entire commercial exports and exports of high-grade steel and rolled stock went to the member nations of the Community. For her part, Austria imports a number of important mining products from the Community: e.g. 63% of her bituminous coal imports, 93% of her coke imports, 61% of her briquette imports and 39% of her iron-ore imports. This intimate economic interrelationship of Austria with the Coal and Steel Community countries has already resulted in

the appointment of a permanent Austrian observer to the High Authority of the Community. The mission of this observer is to make Austria's views known to the Authority and to maintain contacts with the member nations.

The planned opening of the joint steel market among the Community member nations might involve the danger that high-grade Austrian steel, due to the levying of higher duties on such imports from non-member countries, would no longer be capable of competing with the Community nations. The purpose of the negotiations which have now been decided upon is to find a solution which will protect this vital Austrian export product.

#### **STORE OF GOLD IN SALZBURG AWARDED TO AUSTRIA.**

In 1945, a store of standard gold was discovered in the Province of Salzburg which had actually been stolen from other countries by the Nazi Government. In accordance with the terms of the Paris Agreement of 1946, all German gold supplies discovered were to be brought together into a common fund from which were to be satisfied the claims of Austria and Italy, among others, whose gold had also been stolen. On the basis of a decision reached by the committee of American, British and French representatives implementing this Agreement, the store of gold discovered in Salzburg has been awarded to Austria as partial payment for the share to which she will be entitled from the common gold pool.

#### **AUSTRIA TO BE PRODUCING 10 BILLION K.W.H. BY 1958.**

Austria's electric power production is already now of great importance to the power supply of Central Europe. Austrian power exports, which amounted to 987 million K.W.H. in 1952, rose to 1,215 million K.W.H. in 1953. The country's overall power production, which reached 8.5 billion K.W.H. in 1953, was only 2.89 billion in 1937. Hydroelectric plants are responsible for 70-80% of this power production. Completion of hydroelectric plants presently under construction will increase electric current production by 1.5 billion K.W.H., so that by 1958 overall production will amount to approximately 10 billion K.W.H. Experts estimate that Austria's hydroelectric plants are capable of being developed to produce 40 billion K.W.H.

#### **PETROLEUM PRODUCTION REACHES 3.2 MILLION TON MARK.**

A total of 3.2 million tons of petroleum was produced in Austria in 1953. This figure is higher than the combined petroleum output of Germany, France, Italy, Great Britain, Czechoslovakia and Poland. In terms of world market prices, the value of the Austrian oil far exceeds that of all other Austrian mineral resources combined. Yet not a single ton of this petroleum belonged to Austria because it was confiscated as a so-called "German asset" by the Soviet occupation power in 1945, and since that time the country's oil resources have been exploited and overexploited under Russian management. The amounts of oil requested by the Austrian Government for domestic use are made available by the Soviets at maximum prices. Thus, Austria is compelled to pay for her own petroleum.



According to a report in the "Wiener Zeitung," there is reason to believe that oil resources exist outside the Soviet zone of Austria. The provinces of Upper Austria and Salzburg (U.S. zone) and Styria (British zone) are believed to be rich in oil deposits.

Discussing the above matter, the "Wiener Zeitung" writes: "Intensive development of these areas, however, requires very extensive financial resources and willingness to assume a risk ... But a small country like Austria can never raise such funds by herself and only in the rarest instances does it have the necessary experience. Therefore, if foreign capital were willing to participate in this venture, it would be a most welcome development. In such a situation the sovereignty of the country would in no way be impaired as long as the participating parties were subordinated to Austrian law in every respect and the state could regulate its share of the profits by means of taxes and levies."

**AUSTRIAN BUDGET FOR 1953 SHOWS 111.3 MILLION SCHILLING SURPLUS.** The 1953 Austrian fiscal year closed with a surplus of 111.3 million schillings. The balance sheet included the following items (in millions of schillings):

Current budget: Expenditures — 21,032.5; receipts — 21,879.1. Investments: Expenditures — 1,592.3; receipts — 857.0. Total surplus — 111.3.

**AUSTRIA SENDS DELEGATION TO WORLD HEALTH CONGRESS.** At the World Health Conference to be held in Geneva from May 4 to 26, Austria will be represented by a delegation which will have the assignment, among other things, of presenting Austria's invitation to the European Regional Office of the World Health Organization for this organization to establish its permanent headquarters in Vienna. A decision will be reached on this question during the Geneva conference. Other European countries are also trying to attract the Regional Office.

**Soviets destroy all hopes** (Continued from page 1)

all doubt that there are at least 1,500 Austrian prisoners in the Soviet Union, including 900 civilians who were removed from Austria by the Soviets after the war. There is no doubt that at least the majority of these prisoners are not war criminals and that, according to the Geneva Convention, they should have been repatriated years ago.

**FINANCING OF REISSECK-KREUZECK POWER PLANT IS NOW ENSURED.** Foreign Minister Figl has announced that the Austrian Government can now begin final negotiations with the World Bank concerning a loan to finance completion of work on the Reisseck-Kreuzeck hydroelectric plant since all pending problems in this matter have now been cleared up. One of the Bank's conditions was that Austria accept part of the total loan in Italian lire. As the result of negotiations with Italy, agreement has now been reached on an Italian loan in the amount of six million dollars. Austria will get half of this sum

in cash and the remainder in the form of machinery and materials from Italy. This agreement removes all obstacles to the granting by the World Bank of the planned total loan of approximately 12 million dollars. One of the principal functions of the Reisseck-Kreuzeck power plant will be to export Austrian electric power to Italy. The power lines and transformer substations necessary for this purpose were completed in 1953.

**VIENNA-SALZBURG SUPER-HIGHWAY TO BE PARTLY FINANCED THROUGH FOREIGN LOANS.**

In his capacity as President of the Austrian Super-highway Association, Undersecretary Bock has declared that half of the cost of constructing the Salzburg-Vienna super-highway would be covered by Austrian budgetary funds, with the remainder being raised through domestic and foreign loans. It is planned to levy a toll of 50 schillings (approximately \$1.90) on the vehicles using the highway after it is completed. The total cost of the highway is estimated at about three billion schillings. Of this amount, 100 million schillings will still be required in 1954, 500 million in 1955 and 600 million annually in the years 1956-1959. It is estimated that the employment created by this project will save the state approximately 1.2 billion schillings in unemployment compensation during this period. The extensive circulation of money resulting from the project is expected to net the state approximately 50 million schillings in taxes. The aforementioned sums should cover half the cost of financing the highway.

**AUSTRIA TO REQUEST RELEASE OF CONFISCATED AUSTRIAN PROPERTY IN YUGOSLAVIA.**

The Austrian Government is planning to submit concrete proposals to Yugoslavia in the near future providing for the return of Austrian property in that country still under confiscation. These Austrian assets, which include farms, houses, real estate, business holdings and industrial installations, were confiscated by Yugoslavia as "German assets" after the war. The Austrian Government will now appeal to Belgrade to return this property.

**INNSBRUCK AIRPORT FACILITIES GREATLY EXPANDED.**

Innsbruck's Kranebitten Airport has now been expanded so that even large commercial planes can now land there without difficulty. The runway has been extended by 1,400 meters. The field, which is already being used by British European Airways, will now also become a regularly scheduled stop four times a week for Swiss Air and twice a week for the Dutch KLM line.

**11,683 NEW BUSINESSES ESTABLISHED IN 1953.** According to statistics published by the Federal Chamber of Commerce, 11,683 new businesses were established in Austria between February 1, 1953, and January 31, 1954. In addition, 3,463 existing commercial enterprises were authorized to expand operations, while 1,122 manufacturers were granted trade permits. This brings the total number of new applications for

businesses to 16,268. Most of the newly established enterprises were food stores, followed by clothing, textile, shoe, sport-goods, toy, hide and fur businesses.

**VIENNA MUNICIPALITY BUILDS 24,164 APARTMENTS SINCE WAR'S END.** In the period from the end of the war to March 31, 1954, the Vienna Municipality has undertaken the construction of 34,523 apartments, representing a living area of 1.6 million square meters (17,216,000 sq.ft.). Of these, 24,164 are already occupied. During 1954, the foundations are to be laid for another 100,000 apartments.

**ANNUAL OUTPUT OF AUSTRIAN TOBACCO PLANTS.** According to the sale's figures for Austrian tobacco products, 7,117 million cigarettes, 75.7 million cigars, 187,270 kilograms of finely cut tobacco and 1,126,800 tons of pipe tobacco were sold during 1953. The government earned more than 1 billion schillings in tobacco taxes from these sales. Domestic cultivation of tobacco has greatly increased since 1945. Approximately 2,300 planters are now cultivating a total tobacco area of 44,000 ares (1100 acres). The annual crop was approximately 900,000 kilograms.

**QUEEN JULIANA OF THE NETHERLANDS VACATIONING IN AUSTRIA.** Queen Juliana of the Netherlands and Prince Bernhard, together with Princesses Beatrix and Irene, arrived in Austria on April 14 for a vacation. The royal family is stopping at the famous Austrian winter sport center of Obergurgl.

**NEW FACILITATION FOR AUSTRIAN TRAVEL ABROAD.** The Directorate of the Austrian National Bank has announced that, effective immediately, every Austrian traveling abroad will be entitled to obtain the equivalent of \$150 worth of foreign exchange. Due to the poor foreign-exchange situation of their country, Austrians who went abroad prior to November 1953 could exchange only the equivalent of \$6.00 into foreign currency for pocket money. In order to convert larger sums, the traveler had to present proof of the urgency of his trip. On November 1, 1953, the National Bank made the equivalent of \$100 per year in foreign exchange available to Austrians going abroad and this sum has now been raised to \$150.00. This facilitation of Austrian travel abroad has been made possible through the improved foreign-exchange position of the country.

**SWISS SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS STUDYING AUSTRIAN TEACHING METHODS.** Thirty-seven Swiss secondary school teachers have arrived in Vienna to establish close contact with Austrian educational authorities and teachers with a view to studying Austrian methods of teaching. The teachers were welcomed by Minister of Education Ernst Kolb, among others, and subsequently attended several special lectures by well-known Austrian educators and professors.

## CULTURE AND SCIENCE

### AUSTRIAN LITERATURE IN 1953

by Oskar Maurus Fontana

(The first part of this article appeared in *Austrian Information*, Vol. VII, No. 6 of March 27, 1954)

Then, there are the complete works of Hermann Broch (Rheinverlag, Zuerich), now including "Der Tod des Vergil" in addition to "Schlafwandler." Thus far three volumes of narrative prose by the melancholy Joseph Roth, who nevertheless believed in life and attempted to link the old Austria with the new, have appeared: "Radetzky marsch," "Die Kapuzinergruft," "Beichte eines Moerders" (Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Cologne). The Otto Mueller Publishing house in Salzburg is issuing the complete works of three Austrian lyric poets: In a volume of his "Collected Poems," the lyricism of Josef Leitgeb shines in its full and intimate light for the first time; in "Viola d'Amore," Felix Braun presents a fine selection of his works embracing a period of five decades; and, of the "Collected Works" of Josef Weinheber, two volumes have been published thus far: One includes his lyric poetry from 1913 to 1934 (the year in which "Adel und Untergang" appeared), the other, all of his novels, including two which were hitherto unpublished. The S. Fischer publishing house in Frankfurt is continuing its welcome complete editions of three Austrian authors. It issued Franz Werfel's "Gedichte aus den Jahren 1908 bis 1945," the first volume of Hofmannsthal's dramas (the eighth volume in the complete edition of his works) and Franz Kafka's "Hochzeitsvorbereitungen auf dem Lande" and his "America." The publishing house of Kremayr & Scheriau has started compiling a complete edition of the works of a living Austrian author: It is presenting a new edition of Franz Nabel's "Die Ortliebschen Frauen" and is collecting Nabel's stories and reflections in a single volume entitled "Das Rasenstueck." The same firm is also continuing its complete edition of the works of Anton Wildgans.

In listing the Austrian authors actually represented by new works, first mention should be made of Alfred Polgar, not because he stands at the head of Austrian literature in point of years alone but rather because he is its guiding spirit in point of inner freshness and youth. This is demonstrated once again in his "Standpunkte" (Rowohlt), in which he attempts to take the shortest path from life's outer rim to its center. Coming from entirely different regions — after all, Vienna has at least twenty-five districts in the intellectual sphere, too — is Kurt Frieberger, who crowns his life's work with the novel "Der Fischer Simon Petrus" (Paul Zsolnay Verlag). "Aller Tage Angang," Franz Taucher's portrayal of a young life (probably his own), endears itself to the reader by its noble prose and fearless approach to the world and destiny (Hyperion Verlag, Freiburg).

The output of Austrian women authors reached noteworthy proportions. Ima Bodmershof presented a volume of short



stories "Solange es Tag ist" (Oesterreichische Verlagsanstalt, Innsbruck). Three books by Erika Mitterer, who has remained silent for a long time, are competing this year for the favor of the reader: The decorative, stylized romance "Wasser des Lebens" (Herold-Verlag, Vienna), the novel "Kleine Damengroesse" (Luckmann, Vienna) and a new edition of the short story "Die Seherin" (Schroeder, Hamburg). Juliane Kay has written a novel about Charlotte von Stein, entitled "Meine Schwester oder meine Frau" (Luckmann), and Ann Tizia Leitich a biography of Empress Maria Theresa, entitled "Augustissima" (Amalthea Verlag, Vienna). Nora Wydenbruck portrays the antithesis between different generations of women against a historical background in her novel "Placiditas Tochter" (Ehrenwirth-Verlag, Munich), while Alma Holgersen is developing more and more into a specialist in Alpine life, which she this time attempts to relate to the idea of Lourdes in "Gesang der Quelle" (Zsolnay). The young writer Ilse Aichinger is represented by a collection of short stories, "Der Gefesselte" (Fischer), the first major work she has published since her "Groessere Hoffnung."

The young generation made still other decisive imprints; e.g. Herbert Zand, whose "Letzte Ausfahrt" (Donauverlag, Vienna), a novel which raises experiences of war to a parable of our existence, was chosen as a "Book-of-the-Month" in Germany. The same author's "Die Glaskugel," a volume of lyric poetry, was awarded the Austrian State Fellowship Prize in 1952. Herbert Eisenreich's novel about the conquest of the era of ruins, entitled "Auch in ihrer Suende", has unfortunately still not penetrated from Hamburg into the author's native country. Another of the documents of post-war youth is Albert Stockhammer's documentary novel "Jugend im Zwielficht" (Kremayr & Scheriau). Not of the young but still of the younger generation are Fritz Habeck and Johannes Mario Simmel. Both Habeck in "Zerbrochene Dreiecke" and Simmel in "Ich gestehe Alles" (both published by Zsolnay) take the figures and plots of their novels directly from everyday life. Mirroring this life is also the aim of Franz Karl Franchy's new novel "Die vielen Tage der Ehe" (Kremayr & Scheriau). Also worthy of mention are two new novels by Friedrich Heydenau, both of which have an American setting, "Governo" and "Auf und ab" (Oesterreichische Verlagsanstalt); Alexander Sacher-Masoch's short-story trilogy "Kaleidoskop" (E. Wancura, Vienna); a psychological novel of the period spanning the two years, Otto F. Beer's "Wiedersehen in Meran" (Oesterreichische Verlagsanstalt); Julius Zerzer's historical narrative, "Das Kronenerbe" (Landesverlag, Linz), and, in conclusion, the original and neatly told light novels of Wilhelm Lichtenberg, "Elfersucht" and "Die Welt, in der man verdient" (Panverlag, Zuerich).

There were also volumes of poetry by Austrians in 1953: one of these, "Glueck und Geduld," made its appearance in New York and renews our ties with the "Gemmenschneider" by Ernst Waldinger in pleasant and lively fashion. Just as in the May of an earlier Vienna artistic springtime, L.W. Rochowanski issued his "Gedichte" in a numbered edition; Friedrich Sacher demonstrated his quiet intimacy in "Milder

Mond", in his "Etuden" (Oesterreichische Verlagsanstalt), Ernst Jirgal plays his music in noble seclusion; Josef Marshall's "Schritt im Unendlichen" (Donauverlag) takes its rhythm and purpose from the realm of the elegy; Josef Friedrich Fuchs created a surprise with his deeply felt and melodious "Furehen Kantilene" (Amandus Edition), a continuous poem in 21 parts.

The young Austrians Harald Zusanek, H.F. Kuehnelt and Raimund Berger made strong impressions in the fields of the theater in 1953. Two works of Austrian playwrights were published in book form: Fritz Hochwaelder's successful first work "Das heilige Experiment" (Zsolnay) and a drama originating in the latest creative period of Richard Billinger, "Das nackte Leben" (Braumueller, Vienna).

\* \* \*

In making a survey of Austrian literature, as I have done, on the basis of books which happened to make their appearance during a given year, one must realize that no farsighted and deep perspectives can be derived in such a manner. Nevertheless, even a rapid review of this kind enables one to draw three conclusions:

Austria's present-day literature is not withered or dictated literature but is alive and constantly developing out of its own strength.

It is not provincialized but looks out on the world, as was always the case in its good periods.

And its tendency continues to be in the direction of a poetic realism for which Christopher Fry found the best formulation: "Human nature with hope."

#### NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY TO GIVE CONCERT OF WORKS BY AMERICAN COMPOSERS OF AUSTRIAN ORIGIN.

In cooperation with the Austrian Information Service, the New York Public Library (Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street) has arranged a concert of works by American composers of Austrian origin. The concert, which is being given in commemoration of the Austrian-born composer Karl Weigl, is scheduled for May 2, 1954, at 3:00 P.M. in Room 213.

The concert, which will be preceded by the introductory remarks by Dr. Carleton Sprague Smith, will include works by the composers Karl Weigl, Kurt Roger, Alexander von Zemlinsky, Arnold Schoenberg, Rudolf Reti, Ernst Krenek and Ernst Toch. The performers will be: Bethany Beardslee (soprano), Louise Behren (violin), Alice Howland (soprano), Eva Kovacs (violin), Alice Krieger (piano), Priscilla Parson (violin), Nadia Reisenberg (piano), Charlotte Rosen (viola), Stefan Auber (violin), Paul Doktor (viola), Jacques Monod (piano), and Jean Reti (piano).

**PRIZES FOR LITERATURE, MUSIC AND FINE ARTS TO BE AWARDED IN 1954.** In 1954 the Austrian Ministry of Education will again award prizes for the promotion of literature, music and the fine arts. The prizes will be for 10,000 schillings each. This time, the literature prize will be awarded for the best radio play, the intention being to develop the artistic possibilities of this young and modern branch of literature. In

the sphere of music, there are to be two prizes, one for the best song for soloist or chorus and the other for the best operetta or musical play. The idea behind the award for the operetta or musical play is to encourage a form of art which has made Austria famous but has been somewhat neglected in recent years. This year's prize for fine arts is reserved for work in the field of stage designing, interior decorating and landscaping.

**HAYDN MEMORIAL CELEBRATIONS SCHEDULED IN VIENNA AND EISENSTADT.** Celebrations in honor of Josef Haydn will be held in Vienna and Eisenstadt in the period between May 30 - June 14. The program of these festivities is as follows:

May 30: Haydn's oratorio "The Creation," performed by the Hamburg Philharmonic Orchestra under Joseph Keilberth, at the Festive Hall of the Esterhazy Manor in Eisenstadt.

May 31: A repeat performance of the oratorio, in the main hall of the Vienna Society of Music.

June 1: A concert of chamber music by the Musikverein Quartet. Among other things, the Quartet will perform two serenades composed by Haydn in 1790 for Ferdinand IV, King of Naples.

June 4: A recital of Haydn songs by Elisabeth Schwarzkopf (Brahms Hall, Vienna Society of Music).

June 5: A chamber music concert of the Musikverein Quartet, with Haydn songs sung by Wilma Lipp, at the Esterhazy Manor in Eisenstadt.

June 6: A performance of the "Nelson Mass" by the Vienna Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Dr. Karl Boehm, during a solemn high mass at the Eisenstadt Hill Church.

The Vienna Symphony Orchestra, under Dr. Boehm, will also perform the oratorio "The Seasons" at the Festival Hall at the Esterhazy Manor in Eisenstadt.

June 8: A repeat performance of "The Seasons," in the main hall of the Vienna Society of Music.

June 9: A concert performance of Haydn's opera "Orpheus and Eurydice" in the main hall of the Vienna Society of Music. The Vienna Symphony Orchestra will be conducted by a guest director yet to be appointed.

June 10: Concert for soloists and orchestra in the main hall of the Vienna Society of Music. The Vienna Symphony Orchestra will be conducted by Wilhelm Schuechter; piano, violoncello and violin concertos by Haydn will be performed by Lubka Kolessa, Ludwig Hoelscher and Wolfgang Schneiderhan, respectively.

June 11: Concert by the Vienna Symphony Orchestra and the Chamber Chorus of the Vienna Friends of Music, Reinhold Schmid conducting.

June 13: Concert premiere of the "Mass of St. Cecily" (unabridged version), in the main hall of the Vienna Society of Music. Nino Sanzongo, conductor of the La Scala Orchestra in Milan will direct the Vienna Symphony Orchestra and the Vienna State Opera Chorus.

After the conclusion of the festival, the remains of Josef Haydn will be transferred to the Haydn Mausoleum of the Eisenstadt Hill Church on July 5. This mausoleum was built in

1932 by Duke Paul Esterhazy. After Haydn's death in 1809, his skull had been removed by followers of Gall's skull theory and later handed over to the Vienna Association of the Friends of Music. After complicated juridical proceedings, the skull is now to be transferred to Eisenstadt where it will be buried in a sarcophagus with the rest of Haydn's body. The clergy will participate in the reburial ceremonies.

**WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS TO PARTICIPATE IN MOZARTEUM SUMMER ACADEMY.** The program of the Summer Academy of the Salzburg Mozarteum, directed by Bernhard Paumgartner and Eberhard Preussner, has been extended to include a number of new lecture series under the direction of internationally known artists. There are to be five additional piano classes under Geza Anda, Friedrich Gulda, Lubka Kolessa, Kurt Leimer and Eduard Steuermann. There will also be courses by vocal soloists Maria Pedicone, Lotte Schoene and Rose Walter, by clarinetist Ulysse Delecluse and by violinist Vasa Prihoda.

Continued from last year will be Igor Markevits' class in conducting, Boris Blacher's lectures on composition, the piano classes of Carlo Zecchi and Friedrich Wuehrer, Paul Doktor's viola course, Enrico Mainardi's Violoncello class and the voice courses of Vera Schwarz and Salvatore Salvati.

The Summer Academy will be held from July 21 to August 31. The tuition fees are as follows (in Austrian schillings at the rate of approximately 26 schillings to the dollar): Registration fee: 300; Courses - Conducting: 1,500-1,800; Special course: 2,000; Opera Studio: 1,500; Piano: 1,000; Violin: 1,000; Viola: 500; Violoncello: 1,000; Singing: 1,000; Song and Oratorio: 800; Composition: 800; Organ: 800; Harpsichord: 800; Harp: 800; Flute: 800; Clarinet: 800; Oboe: 800; Ensemble Playing for Brass Instruments: 400; Chamber Music and Course in Interpretation for String Instrumentalists and Pianists who have completed a main course: 400; Masks, Costumes and Stage Design: 500; Training in Pantomime: 500; Stage Diction: 300.

All of the courses are conducted in English, German and French and most of them are also given in Italian and Spanish.

Application forms may be obtained from the Austrian Information Service, 31 East 69th Street, New York 21, N.Y., but after being filled out must be forwarded directly to the International Summer Academy, 26 Schwartzstrasse, Salzburg. It is assumed that the students taking part in the Summer Academy have reached a degree of proficiency where they are ready for public appearances. Arrangements for lodging can be made through the office of the Summer Academy. The average daily cost for room and board is approximately \$2.00-\$2.80. Students attending classes regularly will receive a certificate at the end of the course. The courses will be held at the Mozarteum and at the St. Peter Studio.

**ANOTHER KOKOSCHKA ART SEMINAR TO BE HELD IN SALZBURG THIS YEAR.** An International Seminar in Creative Art, similar to the one held in 1953, will also be given at the Hohen Salzburg Castle this year under the direction of Oskar Kokoschka, who will himself supervise the courses in paint-



ing. The Italian sculptor Manzu and the British sculptor Uli Nimsch will be in charge of the sculpture classes, while Dr. Bruno Grimschitz will conduct a special seminar in creative art. For the first time, there is to be a seminar in the theatrical arts, under the supervision of stage director Oscar Fritz Schuh and stage designer Caspar Neher. The classes in architecture will be under Professor Hoffmann of Switzerland, with Clemens-Holzmeister as guest lecturer.

**PLANS FOR ESTABLISHING A MEDICAL DOCUMENTATION OFFICE IN VIENNA.** Professor Leo Kirste, president of the Austrian Society for Documentation and Bibliography, has started negotiations with UNESCO and the World Health Organization (WHO) with a view to setting up a medical documentation office in Vienna. The project has the backing of the Austrian medical schools. A similar documentation center, for technology and economics, was established in 1950 at the Vienna Institute of Technology.

**AUSTRIAN BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY TO BE PUBLISHED.** The Academy of Science is issuing an Austrian Biographical Dictionary which will contain the names of all outstanding men and women in public life who lived in Austria or the Austro-Hungarian Empire between 1815 and 1950. The first volume of this dictionary, covering the letters A to D, will be available shortly. Information for inclusion in the second volume (E to L) may be forwarded to the Austrian Institute for Historical Research of the University of Vienna, Dr. Karl Luegerring, Vienna I. This information should be marked "Austrian Biographical Dictionary."

**INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER EXHIBITION IN VIENNA FROM MAY 11-13.** The International Press Institute, which has its headquarters in Zurich, is holding its third general meeting in Vienna from May 11-13. At this time there is to be a big international newspaper exhibition in Vienna's Pallavicini Palace. Some 417 newspapers in 31 countries are represented in the International Press Institute through their members. Approximately one-fourth of these newspapers have already sent in material for the display.

**AUSTRIAN ARTISTS REPRESENTED AT THIRD INTERNATIONAL BIENNIAL OF MODERN COLOR LITHOGRAPHY IN CINCINNATI.** The works of several Austrian artists are represented at the Third International Biennial of Modern Color Lithography organized by the Art Museum of Cincinnati, Ohio. The Austrian illustrators Wander Bertoni, Oskar Matulla, Kurt Moldovan, Fritz Riedl, Slavi Soucek, Hans Staudacher and Carl Unger will exhibit some of their latest work.

**"MASTERPIECES OF ILLUSTRATION AND DRAWING SINCE 1900".** At the International Illustrators' Exhibition to be held from May 2-30, 1954, at Arbon Castle in Switzerland under the sponsorship of the Landenberg Society, Austria will be repre-

sented by 40 drawings by Gustav Klimt, Egon Schiele, Oskar Kokoschka, Anton Faistauer and Alfred Kubin. The show will subsequently be seen in Germany, Yugoslavia and the Scandinavian countries in the form of a traveling exhibition entitled "Masterpieces of Illustration and Drawing since 1900."

**EXHIBITION OF COINS AND MEDALLIONS OF THE VIRGIN MARY AT THE VIENNA MUSEUM OF THE HISTORY OF ART.**

On the occasion of the "Marian Year" which is being celebrated in 1954, the big Vienna museums are arranging special exhibitions in honor of the Holy Virgin. One such display is the numismatic exhibition which has been opened in the Museum of the History of Art, extending from the oldest representations of Mary on Byzantine coins down to the Austrian 5-schilling coins showing the Mariazell representation of the Virgin. Most abundantly represented are Italians and German Thalers with pictures of the Virgin. The exhibition also includes a large number of more modern coins as well as examples of the latest schools of art. In May, the Vienna Ethnological Museum will hold an exhibition entitled "Shrines of the Virgin Mary in Austria." During the summer, the Museum of the History of Art will assemble the most beautiful pictures of the Virgin from the museum, the Austrian Gallery and other state collections, as well as from clerical and private collections, for a special exhibition.

**BEETHOVEN SOCIETY ORGANIZED IN VIENNA.** At the first general meeting of the Beethoven Society which was recently organized in Vienna, the prominent guests of honor included Vice-Mayor Alois Weinberger, Prelate Koberger, the Prior of the Monastery of Klosterneuburg, and numerous other personalities. In collaboration with the Federal Department of Monuments, the Society will renovate Beethoven's house in Vienna and reopen it as a monument to the composer, who spent a large part of his life in Vienna. The Society also plans to support talented music students and to establish a Beethoven museum.

**WORLD PREMIERE OF SCHOENBERG OPERA.** The world premiere of the opera "Moses and Aaron" by the late Austrian composer Arnold Schoenberg took place in Hamburg recently. The opera was received enthusiastically by the public and critics alike. Some of the vocal roles in the opera require great knowledge of the twelve-tone system.

**AUSTRIAN EXPLORER ERNST ZWILLING TO MAKE DOCUMENTARY FILM IN AFRICA.** The noted Austrian explorer Ernst A. Zwilling, who is leaving Vienna at the end of April for a four-month trip to Africa, is planning to make a documentary film on present-day Africa during his stay. On his last African expedition, Zwilling made a color film, entitled "Rei Buba," showing scenes from the Sultanate of Rei Buba in the Cameroons, where Zwilling discovered a medieval culture in a complete state of preservation. The warriors in this Sultanate still wear armor of the type used by the medieval knights and

even their horses are armored. It is to Zwilling's credit that knowledge about this strange tribe in the heart of Africa has been made available to the European public.

**CONGRESS OF MOTION PICTURE SCIENCE TO BE HELD DURING VIENNA FESTIVAL.** As part of the Vienna Festival, an international meeting of motion picture experts will be held from May 27 to June 3. The congress will be concerned primarily with the following problems: "Motion Picture Science Research," "Motion Picture Science and the Economics of Motion Pictures," "Motion Pictures and Youth" and "The Use of Motion Pictures in Schools and for Adult Education."

**NEW AUSTRIAN DOCUMENTARY FILMS COMPLETED.** Three new Austrian documentary films were recently given their first showings. Two of these were educational films prepared by Ann Matzner, the producer of documentaries, entitled "Children's Play" and "My Son Peter." The third was "Young City," a documentary of the city of Vienna dealing with the social achievements of the municipal Department of Child and Youth Welfare.

**AUSTRIAN SCIENTISTS EXPLORE HITHERTO UNKNOWN PARTS OF AFRICA.** The Austrian explorers Otto Bieber, Dr. Hans Weis and Andreas Kronenberg have just completed an extensive expedition through the desert area of Tibesti in

North Africa, large parts of which are still completely unknown. Traveling 3,300 km. (2,050 miles) by truck and 1,100 km. (690 miles) on camelback, they collected extremely valuable geographical, geological, ethnological and anthropological data. They were able to take notes concerning extensive areas which are still uncharted on present maps, thereby providing source material for new maps. Among the many discoveries by the Austrian explorers were native drawings on stone, which are approximately 4,000 years old. These drawings, which were photographed by the explorers, reveal that the present-day mountainous desert area was once the scene of abundant vegetation. Analysis of the material collected during the trip will require several months.

**AUSTRIANS APPOINTED TO JURY IN TENTH INTERNATIONAL MUSIC CONTEST.** The following Austrians have been appointed to the jury for the 10th International Music Contest to be held in Geneva in September of this year: for singing, Karl Lustig-Prean; for piano, Roland Raupenstrauch; for violin, Ernst Moravec; for chamber music, Robert Schallum. The jury is made up of well-known personalities under the chairmanship of Henry Gagnebin.

---

READERS ARE INVITED TO REPRINT OR QUOTE ANY  
MATERIAL FROM AUSTRIAN INFORMATION

---

## AUSTRIAN INFORMATION

PUBLISHED BY THE

### AUSTRIAN INFORMATION SERVICE

31 EAST 69th STREET • NEW YORK 21, N.Y. • TELEPHONE LEHIGH 5-4120

